

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1893.

NUMBER 16.

WINDS AT WORK.

More Towns Destroyed in Kansas and Arkansas.

OSAGE CITY DEVASTATED.

Two Persons Killed and Several Injured—Much Property Destroyed—A Cyclone in Arkansas—A Populous Valley Ravaged.

KANSAS CITY, April 18.—A dispatch from Osage City, Kan., says that a cyclone passed over that city this evening. Four people are reported killed and several injured. It is also reported that the storm wrought destruction to life and property at Lyndon and at two towns near the latter point.

A Cyclone in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 18.—News was received here to-day of a fearful cyclone in the South. The town of Bates was almost entirely destroyed. Several persons were killed, and a large number injured. The path of the storm was swept before it. The bodies of a number of the killed were carried over a mile by the storm. It is impossible to get full particulars.

THE DAMAGE IN ARKANSAS.

DAVIS, Ark., April 18.—A cyclone passed over this section on Monday carrying devastation and destruction in its wake. A large scope of country was laid waste in the vicinity of Davis. The loss will foot up thousands of dollars. A. the plantations along the Arkansas river for miles below the town were swept bare, houses, fences and barns being leveled. At the Pittsburg plantation several head of the blooded horses were shot. A family of colored people was carried away, two of whom were fatally injured by flying timbers.

The town of Bates, Scott county, Ark., was destroyed by a cyclone last evening, seven persons were killed. There is no approximate damage to life and property in the surrounding country. A motor and two children were blown complete away. The house, a small cottage, was blown down on the place, which was blown out and then swept everything in its path for a distance of fifteen miles. It covered a space of a mile wide.

VICTIMS OF THE STORM.

JOHNS, April 18.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon the worst wind storm, accompanied by rain and hail, ever experienced in this county passed over Osage City, not far from here, destroying all forty buildings, causing many others, killing two people and injuring many more. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Waggoner died from injuries received, and of the seven children to have been hurt, it is feared that a dozen will die. Most of the uninjured are colored people. A public meeting has been called for tomorrow morning to devise means for aiding the sufferers.

The Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The cabinet meeting to-day was devoted to some extent to consideration of the financial situation, and it is believed that the Secretary of the Treasury will be upheld in his advice to stop for the present the payment in gold of the treasury notes. Under the act of 1890 the government is compelled to purchase each month \$4,000,000 of silver, and at the same time issue notes for the same amount. There is at present outstanding of these notes \$30,000,000, and they are being constantly redeemed in gold at the New York sub-treasury. The redemption in gold of these notes has been a matter of accommodation on the part of the Treasury department, as the law gives the Secretary of the Treasury the discretion as to when they will be redeemed in gold or silver. Now that the gold balance has been reduced, the Secretary of the Treasury is considering the advisability of using his discretion by paying these notes in silver. If the Secretary determines to take advantage of the discretion given him by law, it will be a more difficult matter for New York brokers to obtain the gold for shipment, as the stoppage of the payment on the gold certificates and the treasury notes would leave them with less upon which to obtain the gold.

The Gold Situation.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The gold situation is considered to be easier than it was yesterday. Treasury officials are more confident than they were 24 hours ago, and in the minds of all the impression has become stronger that it may not be necessary for the Secretary to take any action which will change the present policy of the department. This feeling was due to the fact that the announcement was practically made that the government would only as a resource turn to the issuance of bonds. This firm and determined position of Mr. Carlisle has a very beneficial effect, and as soon as it becomes known that the Secretary of the Treasury is seriously considering the advisability of stopping the payment of gold coin for the treasury notes issued under the act of 1890, the situation will present a very different phase and the shipment of gold, which is looked upon as a means for forcing the administration to issue bonds, will come to an end.

WILL PAY IN SILVER.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A Washington special to The Sun says: Secretary Carlisle has decided to redeem in silver the outstanding treasury notes issued under the act of 1890, known as the Sherman act. The Secretary will not permit himself to be quoted on this point, but has made his arrangements to pay these notes in silver and he announced this fact in the cabinet meeting to-day.

Fire at a Stock Farm.

DENVER, April 18.—At 5 o'clock this morning the horse and cow barns, engine and boiler rooms, and a large stable, covering three acres of ground, on the Windsor Farm six miles west of the city, were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$40,000, which is covered by insurance. It was with considerable difficulty that the 300 head of thoroughbred animals in the barns at the time the fire broke out were saved. The Windsor Farm, which is known as the finest in America, has been burned to the ground. The property is owned by Wm. E. Bush, proprietor of the Brown Palace here.

THE NORTHWESTERN IN DENVER.
DENVER, April 18.—It is reliably reported that the old Scranton railroad, seventeen miles long, which runs to the Scranton coal fields, has been sold to the Chicago and Northwestern railroad for \$1,000,000. The purpose of the deal is to obtain an entrance into Denver for the Chicago and Northwestern. It is stated that the old Scranton track will be immediately converted into a standard gauge and a large depot established near the Denver Stock Exchange. The road is also to be extended seventy-five miles east to its eastern connection.

A FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.

Four Men Killed at the Bush-Vanhook Railroad Tunnel.

LEADVILLE, Colo., April 18.—At the Bush-Vanhook tunnel, on the line of the Colorado and Northern, eight miles west of here, a terrific explosion occurred at an early hour this morning. The explosion shook the earth for quite a distance around. It was due to an accident in the discharge of a dynamite. The explosion communicated with other powder. The reports received here show that five men were killed and several seriously injured. They will be brought to the hospital here by the afternoon train. Dr. Galloway and other physicians left for the tunnel at once. The extent of the damage cannot at this time be told. An employee who came in from the tunnel this afternoon says the explosion was a terrific one. The direct cause was the lighting of powder by a man turning on a current of electricity which communicated to the powder.

The dead are: George Young, Tom Collins, E. Toley, M. McGovern, an unknown miner. Four others were, it is thought, fatally hurt.

A Distinguished Visitor.

NEW YORK, April 18.—This was a day of receptions for the Duke of Veragua and his party. The programme prepared upon the arrival of Christopher Columbus's descendant called for two official receptions, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. The Duke and his party received representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Historical society and Geographical society at his hotel this afternoon. The speech-making over, the guests were presented to the Duke and his party. No sooner had the Duke retired from this reception than he prepared for the reception at the City Hall, where he met the Mayor, Common Council, the Citizens' committee of 100 and prominent residents. The Duke and his party were escorted from the hotel in carriages by a platoon of mounted police and by cavalry troop "A" to the City Hall.

The Homestead Mine Fire.

KANSAS CITY, April 18.—A special dispatch to The Star from Lead City, S. D., says: The fire and gas which has been the "homestead" and "highland" mines for the past week were successfully overcome this morning. Fans will purify the air in the lower workings so that operations can be resumed in these mines. At the Leadwood mine where the fire originated, the life is still burning, but a large force are working night and day and hope to confine and smother the flames.

Coffee Brokers' Failure.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The announcement of the failure of Thomas M. Barr & Co. of 107 Front street, coffee brokers, was made on the Coffee Exchange shortly after noon to-day. On the announcement of the failure prices went off considerably as it was not known how far the failure might reach.

Barr & Co. acted as brokers for George Kutter, the big European importer whose corner in coffee he opened a few days ago. The liabilities are as yet unknown. Thomas M. Barr says the cause of his failure is that his call for money from European customers was not responded to. The failure has caused general demoralization in the coffee business.

With the Big War Ships.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 18.—Even with even more men-of-war to arrive, the naval rendezvous has a really assumed proportions. It is quite a rank as one of the greatest aggregations of floating batteries which the world has ever witnessed. The German squadron steamed in the harbor so late in the afternoon that if the Kaiserin Augusta had not begun to boom her cannon some distance down the Roads, she would have slipped into her anchorage officially unnoticed until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. She first saluted the United States flag, then the flags of the American and Japanese navies, as she steamed slowly to a place near the Russians.

The World's Fair Rates.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The general managers and general passenger agents of the roads in the Western Passenger association met again to-day to consider the question of World's Fair rates, and made out little progress. The immigrant matter is still before them for settlement, and as trans-mississippi lines have not as yet made an agreement among themselves as to what rate shall prevail to the Missouri river, nor agreed upon the basis, they will take membership in the trans-mississippi committee of the Western Passenger association. It looks very much as though it would take them all of this week and a part of next to get away with the amount of business on hand.

A Fire in a Palace.

BENTON, April 18.—A fire broke out last night in the eastern wing of the Hohenzollern Palace at Simsbury, and did an immense amount of damage before the flames were extinguished. The palace stands on a rock rising abruptly from the Danube and it was extremely difficult to get sufficient water to the high altitude of the palace. The fire burned throughout the night and destroyed the structure known as the "Pavilion" was completely gutted. The palace contained a great number of priceless works of art, and many of these were destroyed.

ANXIETY TO VOTE.

The Belgian Chamber Meets to-day to-day at 2 o'clock.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE GRANTED.

Disorders Continue in Antwerp and Other Belgian Cities—Rioters Killed by the Soldiers—A Revolution Feared.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—The night has passed far more quietly than the authorities expected, but nevertheless the outlook is still threatening. Disputes from all parts of the kingdom in relation to the working people bring disturbing news. Disorders occurred in several places during the night, but there was no concerted attempt to rebel against the King. The movement is directed entirely against the Chamber of Deputies, and the Ministers who oppose the workingmen's demands for the right to vote when they reach legal age, without any property qualification whatever.

In Antwerp to-day the outlook is more threatening than it was yesterday, and this despite the fact that extraordinary military precautions have been taken to preserve the peace. Among the more prominent of the agitators in Antwerp are a number of Anarchists. Of these, two, Faery and Webers, have made themselves particularly obnoxious to the police and to-day they were placed under arrest. The striking dock laborers began the disorderly demonstrations again this morning. They took possession of the docks, then marched along the water front addressing the men who were at work, compelling many of them to quit.

FOUR STRIKERS KILLED.

The most serious disturbance that has occurred to-day is reported from Bourghout, a village a short distance from Antwerp. Many sand-millers are employed in the village, and a majority of them have joined the movement in favor of universal suffrage. Those who remained at work were attacked by the strikers to-day, and the troops were called upon to protect the workers and restore order. The appearance of the soldiers and the order to the strikers to disperse met with no attention. The strikers continued their attacks upon the "black-legs" until the troops were present. The order in command of the soldiers ordered the men to fix their bayonets and then to load the order to charge. On a "run" with leveled bayonets, the soldiers charged upon the rioters and drove them away. Four of the strikers, however, were killed, and fifteen others received more or less serious injuries. It is certain that some of the wounded will die. Great excitement prevails in the village and the strikers threaten vengeance for the death of their comrades.

Here, as in other parts of the country, the men are in many instances spurred on to riot by the women. Edmund Riens, a barrister of this city, was arrested to-day for making a speech in the course of which he used threatening language against the bourgeoisie.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE VOTED.

The Chamber of Deputies reassembled after the preparation of the reports of the revision of the constitution, and by a vote of 129 against 12, with 12 absences from voting, adopted universal suffrage, with a provision for rural voting by the classes owning property according to the amount and situation of the property. Cheers within the chamber were followed by prodigious acclamations from the enormous crowd that waited the result of the vote outside the chamber. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed everywhere, and the people joined in a jubilee in honor of the great triumph which they had achieved.

It is expected that the decision in favor of universal suffrage will have an allaying effect upon the popular excitement and the agitation which has been rapidly assuming the dimensions of a general insurrection. The threat of a terrible uprising of the people, similar to that of the French revolution in its resistance to privilege and power, and the effect of bringing the Chamber of Deputies around to the popular side. There is no doubt in many minds that the Chamber had not acted promptly where there would have been a revolution in Brussels.

A THREATENED STRIKE.

A Contest Impending Between Railroads and the Unions.

TOPEKA, April 18.—A sensation of considerable magnitude was created here this afternoon when it was noted about the streets that a general strike of all the railroads on the Santa Fe system was pending and would occur to-morrow. The slight information obtained indicated that the strike would probably not occur to-morrow, but that the difficulty was far from a settlement. It was discovered that a joint committee of railroad men and union men had been appointed last night by the five organizations of railroad men to meet to-day at 2 o'clock. The committee was to inform the union men whether it was true that the company had decided to annul, as soon as possible, all contracts with the organizations they represented, and make no new ones. The committee stated they had been informed that this was the case, and intimated that unless Mr. Payer returned a satisfactory answer, that the railroads on the system would strike at noon to-morrow in order that the recognition hereafter granted their organizations by the railroads be continued. Mr. Payer said that the company would surely respect their contracts in force with the railroads' organizations.

Whether the men consider the answer satisfactory it is difficult to tell, as they were very reticent on the subject. The railroad men's organizations will meet again to-morrow to receive the report of the committee. Whether the strike will be ordered will depend upon the report of this committee. Judging upon the inside information, as said it would appear that the strike will probably not take place to-morrow, but that the difficulty is by no means settled.

In Speaking of the Strike on the Santa Fe Road, a Railroad Man to-day voiced the following significant opinion: "The strike inaugurated here a week ago was the beginning of a trouble which is to test the relative strength of the railroads and organized labor all over the country. It is now the understanding among the men that the reason their contract was not signed by the Santa Fe was on account of an agreement recently entered into by the General Managers and President's association of all the railroads in the country to sign no more contracts with organized labor, as they said, 'for their own protection.'"

General Manager Frey was seen, but he refused to either deny or affirm the truthfulness of the strikers' opinion. He said: "I am not a member of the General Managers' association and have never attended any of their meetings, and I don't know anything about this matter."

A Plasterers' Strike.

DENVER, April 18.—All the plasterers in Denver, with the exception of about forty, went on a strike this morning to enforce their demand for \$1.00 per day, which the masters refuse to grant. Work is stopped on nearly every building in course of construction. The men at work are employed on small jobs where the terms asked have been conceded.

Levellings Assurance.

KANSAS CITY, April 18.—A special to The Times says that a committee of Santa Fe strikers from Argentine to-day received an emphatic assurance from Governor Jewell that in case he was called upon to furnish troops to protect the railroads' property he would absolutely refuse to do so. It is said also that he promised the strikers, if they were in need of aid, that he would send Adjutant-General Ariz to Argentine with instructions to insure the rights of the strikers proper protection.

The Union Pacific Strike.

DENVER, April 18.—There was but little change in the condition of affairs at the Union Pacific shops this afternoon. Three union men gave up their positions and quit the employ of the company, and eight men failed to show up for work. Foreman White says he does not know whether the eight are striking or whether they are detained from work for other causes. There are about sixty union men at work, and they claim to have had no official announcement of a strike, and that they have not been ordered out. The places of the eleven men will be filled with new ones this afternoon unless they show some reason for the absence. The chances of a general strike here are growing less every hour.

DENVER, April 18.—The boiler makers, machinists and fitters, to the number of 150, employed at the Union Pacific shops here, have at last gone out in obedience to the strike order issued some days ago from Omaha. The men went out this afternoon, but did it in such a manner that the fact did not become known publicly until late tonight. Several meetings were held to-day and many of the men organized leave of absence to attend them, while others quit without giving any excuse. They now admit that the strike is on. They are awaiting intelligence from their representatives who went to Omaha, and if the strike order is not rescinded, the men will remain out. They assert that the apprentices and helpers in the shops are ready to go out when requested to do so. None of the Knights of Labor have quit and they do not intend to do so.

PLACE TO-MORROW.

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AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, April 18.—Outside of the almost complete abandonment of the visitor shop in the Union Pacific yards, the casual passer-by to the different shops would hardly have suspected that one of the largest warrens in the history of the system had been inaugurated. Several machinists who went out yesterday went back to their work this morning, and this helped to let out gangs that needed a governing hand. In the boiler shop the apprentices and helpers with a "colleagues" or two remained at their tasks. The refusal of the machinists and fitters to join the strikers at the meeting held last evening was so unexpected that it amazed the other iron workers out.

THE STRIKE AT CHENEE.

CHENEE, Wyo., April 18.—A meeting of the strikers was held last night at which the boiler makers and machinists' apprentices decided to join the strikers, and this morning they did not go to work. The strikers are very orderly and quiet.

Considering a Strike.

TOLEDO, April 18.—The general advisory committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in tracing all lines west of Cleveland as far as Chicago, is in session here to-day. The subject of its deliberations is the refusal of the Lake Shore railway to reinstate the engineers who quit work on March 17 rather than join the boycotted Ann Arbor cars. The members are divided, but the probability favors a general strike of engineers and firemen on the Lake Shore to compel their reinstatement.

Minister Egan's Refugees.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The cablegram long expected from Minister Egan as to the nature of the crime committed by the refugees, who sought an asylum in the United States, was received at the Department of State to-day. The refugees were not made public, but there is a growing belief that Minister Egan has not been satisfied in granting the right of asylum to the refugees under his protection, on the ground that they are not political offenders.

An Editor's Death.

CLEVELAND, O., April 18.—Charles E. Williams, managing editor of The Zitteler, was found dead in The Zitteler's office this morning. A suicide is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

During Sea Arrestation.

PANAMA, April 18.—At to-day's sitting of the Seafaring Court of arbitration, Mr. C. C. Carter of counsel for the United States continued his speech in support of the American contention.

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THE GAZETTE.

Published by
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THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Mayor Stricker and City Treasurer Eide are now in office, and the new city administration is fairly begun. We salute the new officials, the Aldermen as well as the Mayor and Treasurer, and we trust that under their guiding hands the work of the city may be better done than ever it was before.

As the voters were admonished before the city election, some important matters will have to be dealt with during the term of the new Mayor. First and foremost is the water question. Old bonds are to be refunded, at a rate of interest as low as possible, new bonds for sewers and possibly for water also, are to be issued, and the water system is to be extended upon a well considered and adequate plan already adopted. In these matters the experience and ability of Mayor Stricker will be of great value to the city.

In some other respects also there is need of a better administration; and in these the Aldermen, if they choose, can be especially efficient. The business of the city, and especially of the City Clerk's office, has been loosely conducted; bills have been approved and paid without proper auditing; the book-keeping has not been systematic and clear. In all these matters a change should be brought about. Indeed such a change has already been begun, and all that is necessary is to continue the good work. Treasurer Eide and the new City Clerk can do a great deal toward straightening and keeping straight all the city accounts, and the work will be easier for them on account of the more systematic way in which the appropriations for the coming year have been scheduled.

The year begins in a promising way, and we see at present no reason to doubt that at its end The Gazette will have cause to congratulate all the city officials, and the other inhabitants of Colorado Springs as well, upon the efficient manner in which our affairs have been conducted, and upon the increasing growth and prosperity of our city.

BLOUNT AT HAWAII.

The action of Commissioner Blount at Honolulu in ordering the American flag to be hoisted down and the marines from the Boston to go out of camp and aboard of their ship will, of course, give rise to some unfavorable comment. A sober second thought, however, will lead to the conclusion that until this country has annexed Hawaii, or declared a protectorate over the islands, our flag is not the official emblem, while the Hawaiian flag is; and that it is proper, therefore, that no later standard should wave over the government buildings.

The withdrawal of our troops will give the Provisional Government a chance to show that it has general support, and does not need to be upheld by United States marines. In case of a counter-revolution, rendering life and property unsafe, the marines can easily be added again for the preservation of order.

On one point Mr. Blount has expressed himself decidedly. Neither Japan nor any other foreign power will be allowed to establish a protectorate over Hawaii, much less to annex the islands. Mr. Blount's policy will, of course, be criticised as a sort of Log-in-the-manger way of dealing with affairs. Theoretically, however, the islands are still independent, just as they were under Liouliouani or Kamehameha. We did not take them then, nor would we permit any body else to take them, so Mr. Blount is simply carrying out the traditional policy of our government.

"JEFFERSONIAN PRINCIPLES."

Democrats all over the country celebrated Jefferson's birthday Thursday night, and there was a flood of oratory about "Jeffersonian principles." As there is not one Democrat in a thousand who knows what Jefferson's principles were, most of the speeches were decidedly vague.

It would be a good idea for leading Democrats—not to say the rank and file of the party—to take a month or so of time and study up on Jefferson. They would probably find out some things that would surprise them. They would discover among other things, that Jefferson, in his Kentucky resolutions of 1798, first enunciated the doctrines which were afterwards taken up by Calhoun and which resulted in secession in 1861. Of course to the Southern element of the party that would be a cause for additional glorification of their patron saint. Another cause for Jefferson's celebration would be found in the fact

that he pursued the same course in regard to offices that Mr. Cleveland is pursuing now; that is, he announced that merit and fitness should be the test, and then went ahead and turned out the office-holders of the other party and put in his own adherents.

Whether they would be as pleased with Jefferson's administration, if they should study it up, we cannot tell. Certainly Secretary Herbert would not like it; for Jefferson never believed in a navy and had no use for it, and during his term of office our navy was almost destroyed. By his war and sailor-slandering policy our country was driven to war with Great Britain, and it was not seen for the American volunteer seamen, that war would have ended disastrously for us.

Every success that Jefferson scored during his Presidency was secured by the adoption of Federalist principles, as in the annexation of Louisiana. Every time he applied his own principles, his administration was a miserable failure. It has been the same way ever since. The only Democratic President since Jefferson who made anything of a success of his administration was Andrew Jackson, and he was one of the most uncompromising Federalists that ever lived. He crusaded with an iron hand, the attempt at nullification in South Carolina, which was the direct result of Jefferson's principles, as enunciated in the Resolutions of 1798, and that was the most glorious act of his administration. When he followed Jefferson, as in his war on the United States bank, he inflicted irreparable damage upon the country.

For a party of opposition, Jeffersonian principles work well enough; for a party in power they are worse than use-ess.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND THE LEAGUE.

Mr. Carter has called a meeting of the Republican National Committee at Louisville May 10. This is the day and place set for the annual meeting of the Republican League of the United States. It is said that the Committee meeting was suggested by Mr. Clarkson, who is President of the League, and who believes that the National Committee and the League will profit mutually from such a joint meeting.

Whether Mr. Clarkson suggested the idea or not—and he probably did for he is prolific in good ideas—it is all excellent one and ought to be carried out. The Committee may give the League some wise counsel, and the League will certainly inspire the Committee with some enthusiasm.

There is no use in disguising, or attempting to disguise, the fact that the work of the National Committee in 1892 was not particularly well done. Perhaps that was not the fault of the Committee, which was prohibited by President Harrison from choosing the chairman; it was, and which was anticipated by various things throughout the campaign. However that may be, the campaign was not a success, and it behooves the Committee to get together and consider how the next campaign can be better managed.

One of the first things to do is to choose a new chairman, and resolve to keep him in office until the new Committee is formed. There is a most needed need of a good chairman between campaigns as there is after the campaign is fully under way. Continuous work is what is needed and intermittent activity accomplishes little. That is one point where the League supplements the work of the National Committee most usefully.

The meeting at Louisville will be a very important one. In face of the tremendous defeat last fall, it behooves the Republican leaders to take counsel together and find out what was the matter and what can be done to strengthen the party. The place of meeting naturally suggests the reflection whether something cannot be done for the party in some of the Southern States. We believe that a great deal can be done, at least in Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, the two Virginias and North Carolina, and perhaps also in Delaware, Maryland and Alabama. But it can be done only by returning to the good old-fashioned Republican principle of a free ballot and a fair count.

It is of course no part of the League's office to formulate principles for the Republican party. That must be done by the regular chosen representatives of the party assembled in National Convention. But these matters can be discussed at Louisville and the National Committee, by meeting with the League, can get a better idea than they could obtain in any other way of what the aggressive young Republicans of the nation believe in, and of what they deem necessary to the party's success.

Colorado ought to be represented at the Louisville meeting by a dozen delegates if possible. We hope that President Briery of the State League will take measures immediately to this end. The club organization in this State is not as lively as it ought to be; and the sending of delegates to the National League meeting would be an important reviving influence.

The Texas Pandemic people want a State of their own; but as the present State cannot be divided without the consent of a majority of its voters, the prospect for division seems to be rather poor at present.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND DR. BRIGGS.

During the next month the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will meet at Washington. Delegates have been selected in a great many Presbyteries, and if we may judge from the opinions of The New York Evangelist, which has been throughout the controversy the most prominent champion of Dr. Briggs, there has been a tremendous effort to put none but men on guard—in other words, to elect as delegates to the Assembly men who are in favor of Dr. Briggs and who will reverse, or at least even greatly modify, the Calvinistic of the Assembly which met last May in Portland.

This movement was started in New York, but in the New York Presbytery it has not been altogether successful. The delegation of fourteen contains four ministers and two others that have favored Dr. Briggs, and three ministers and five others that have voted against him. In some other parts of the country Presbyteries have elected divided delegations; from some Presbyteries the delegations are solid.

There are, of course, many other questions that will come before the General Assembly, but this one is fundamental, and must be settled. Perhaps it would be better to say that there are three fundamental questions involved. There is the question whether Union Seminary is in such federal relations with the Assembly as give to that body some right to control the Seminary's policy. There is also the question—a technical one, but one of great importance—whether an appeal by the Prosecuting Committee from the verdict of the New York Presbytery can be entertained by the Assembly in its capacity of supreme judiciary of the church. Beyond these is the most important question of all—whether Dr. Briggs's teachings are in accord with the Confession of Faith which he has sworn to uphold and defend.

A large number of ministers of the church are in favor of dropping all proceedings just where they are, without determining any of these questions. They argue that such a course would tend to peace and harmony, and that peace and harmony are the most important objects to be attained.

Sometimes peace can be made by dropping discussion of points at issue, but there are times when it cannot be made in that way; and this is one of those times. There is no use in crying "peace, peace," when there is no peace; and if the General Assembly should ignore all these questions, they would not only be as far as ever from settlement, they would continue to agitate the church until they were settled. When a definite issue has been made there is no advantage in slaking it. Either the Assembly has some control over Union Seminary, or it has not; either an appeal by the Prosecuting Committee of the Presbytery can be entertained, under Presbyterian law, or it cannot; either Dr. Briggs's teachings are in harmony with the Confession of Faith, or they are not. These are definite questions, and until they are decided, one way or another, there will be no peace in the Presbyterian Church.

Under these conditions, the coming session of the General Assembly will be of extraordinary interest, not only to Presbyterians, but to all persons who are at all interested in the trend of current thought on religious or speculative subjects.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY PUBLISHED.

What purports to be the text of the extradition treaty recently concluded with Russia has been published, but the most critical part, that concerning forgeries, is given apparently upon surmise. Until we have the official text of this, opinion must be reserved.

The other clause to which objection has been made, especially by Russian and Polish refugees in this country, and by Mr. George Kennan, reads as follows: "An attempt upon the life of the head of either government, or against that of any member of his family, when such attempt comprises the act of murder or assassination, or of poisoning, shall not be considered a political offense, or an act connected with such an offense."

Do this we do not see how any reasonable objection can be made. In order to obtain extradition of any person accused of an attempt upon the life of any of the royal family, it must be proved that such attempt includes an overt act, and of that our courts are, as we understand it, to be the interpreters. If any future Anarchists or nihilists try to murder the Czar and succeed, in escaping to this country, they will be returned. This, we take it, will be no loss to this country.

THE NAVAL PARADE.

The preparations for the great Columbian Exposition have been so long continued, and so extensive that it is hard to realize that in a very short time the goal towards which all this activity has been tending will be reached, and the great Fair will stand open, to be judged of the world. Only two weeks remain before the day when President Cleveland will start the machinery and the formal opening take place.

And yet, earlier, a preliminary celebration is to be held in New York on April 27th, the great Naval Parade, at which the warships of all the principal nations will be present to join with the United States in doing honor to Columbus, the

discoverer of the New World. Extensive preparations have been made for this event both by the city and the national government, and if the New York papers are to be believed, the occasion will not be inferior in interest and splendor to the great Fair itself.

Certain it is that no such gathering of warships was ever before witnessed in the world. Most of them are of the very newest types of naval construction, yet these war machines are practically unarmed, and their possibilities are to be judged on by theory. The construction of these vessels at enormous cost and expense for bombarding purposes at great distances has been an important factor in making war expensive and dangerous, and consequently rendering the great wars useless.

But, or not, however, they will make a grand show. Representatives of Russia, France, Italy, England and the Argentine Republic have already reached Hampton Roads, the place fixed for the assembly, and ships of Germany, Spain and Brazil are expected to arrive soon. The present week will be occupied with dinners and receptions exchanged by the high naval dignitaries, and then all will proceed together to New York where the parade will take place.

MEXICAN AND CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

There can be no doubt that annexation is a burning question on the other side of the Canadian border. It is not easy for the people on this side to realize how strong the sentiment is in favor of union with this country. The great majority of the inhabitants of this country are noisily anxious about Canada, and would not if a finger to help on annexation. Whatever agitation exists in the United States in regard to the matter is confined mainly to the offices of a few newspapers.

It is natural that Canadians should make much of the utterances of the two or three American journals that are urging annexation, for those utterances are copied in Canadian papers, and circulated far and wide throughout the Dominion. Even so intelligent a man as Ex-Premier Mercier of Quebec, who is now in Washington, says that it is his understanding that the people on this side of the border are anxious to have Canada.

Mr. Mercier and three other Canadians are at our national capital, now presumably for some purpose not altogether unconnected with the annexation movement, although of course they deny that they have any mission to our government. In his published interviews, Mr. Mercier does not favor immediate annexation. He wants Canada to become independent of Great Britain first, so that she may, when it comes to the point, negotiate with our government not as a dependency of Great Britain and through the British foreign office, but on equal terms. Possibly Mr. Mercier wishes to find out while he is at Washington, what Mr. Cleveland would do in case Canada should issue a declaration of independence.

There are reasons why annexation would be beneficial to the United States, as undoubtedly it would be to Canada; but there are other reasons which render annexation of very doubtful expediency. It is questionable, for instance, whether we ought to take into the Union a State like Quebec, whose inhabitants are alien to us in race, language, law, customs and religion. They have been there for three hundred years now, and have been only very slightly assimilated to Anglo-Saxon ways. They might be assimilated by us, or they might not. If they should not, the experiment of taking them into the Union with the full powers of a State would be risky, if not positively dangerous.

The time is not yet ripe for annexation. Canada must work out her own destiny for a while longer. Still, the great movements of public opinion there ought to interest Americans more than they do, and more attention must be paid to Canadian affairs by American statesmen in the few years now coming than has been paid for a long time past.

MR. CLEVELAND'S REAL POLICY.

A special from Washington informs us what is to be the policy of the Cleveland administration toward the international Monetary Conference. The report is not authoritative, but it bears the marks of genuineness, and we are probably safe in treating it as substantially if not circumstantially true.

According to this report, Mr. Cleveland has been conferring for some time over the instructions to be given the delegates and has again made up his mind to give them the same instructions they had when they went to Brussels in November, to advocate unrestricted internationalism as a primary programme with the best they can get as an alternative. The report in question goes on to say: The President does not expect any practical results from the reassembling of the conference, and does not care to commit the administration to a new programme which would give little chance of anything. Neither the Secretary of State nor the President will refer the delegates to the official instructions. The President will not feel that he could responsibly abandon the conference after the United States had invested in it without placing the government in an awkward position, and he expects no serious results from it, and is preparing to make a serious fight for some time when the special session of Congress meets in September.

The story seems exceedingly probable.

The Conference was not Mr. Cleveland's idea, and he evidently does not much care about its success. He has his own notions on monetary affairs, derived from Mr. David A. Wells and other gold monometallists, and he expects to make a fight next fall in our own Congress for the adoption of those notions as our national policy. To that end he is using and will continue to use the patronage at his disposal. The adoption by the Brussels Conference of any proposals for the wider use of silver as a monetary metal would interfere more or less with his programme.

Of course it is generally understood that our delegates go back to Brussels with no definite proposals, and especially if it is understood, as probably it will be, that they are not backed by the Administration and do not represent its sentiments, nothing will be accomplished. It would be better to put an end to the matter at once than to send our delegates without authority and without governing support.

That Mr. Cleveland has ever studied the question of bimetalism or is capable of taking a broad view of it as a matter of world-wide importance, that he is at all aware of the difficulties and dangers that inhere in gold monometallism, or of the movements abroad in favor of the revived use of both metals as money, nothing in any of his public utterances or official deeds would lead us to expect. So far as we can judge from those deeds and those utterances, his plan is to demoralize silver entirely, and to provide a larger currency by State bank issues. That is the programme of the Chicago platform, and as yet Mr. Cleveland has given us no reason to expect that he will not abide by every plank in that platform. Whether he can bring a majority of his party in Congress to adopt such a policy remains to be seen; but that he will use every endeavor and strain the prerogatives of his office for its adoption, we may confidently expect.

MISSIONARIES IN TURKEY.

The relations between missionaries in a foreign country and the government of that country have always been a fruitful source of contentions. Even admitting that the faith of the missionaries is in all cases superior to that of the people among whom they labor, it is still true that the efforts of the strangers directly tend to a change not only in the religion, but also in the social customs and political institutions of the country. This is especially evident in such lands as possess a considerable amount of civilization, a history which exercises a powerful influence upon custom, a religion not especially unreasonable, and a highly organized political system.

The conditions are well illustrated in Turkey. The polygamous and tyrannical Turk has not less to fear from the American missionaries than has the "fanatical" Moslem. The isolation and oppression of women, the infamous system of taxation, the oppression of the Christian provinces, the system of slavery, and in fact the whole social and political system of the Empire is adduced to Christianity, and the teachings of the missionaries tend directly to the overthrow of the empire of the Turks.

As a matter of religion we cannot too highly applaud the efforts of the missionaries; we cannot too much aid their work; but as a matter of international politics the United States has no right to assume that the missionaries are right in politics, social relations and religion and that the Turks are wrong. We have no right to demand that the Turks should admit missionaries to their country or should attend their meetings; and if they should be sent out of the country altogether the United States would have no logical ground for complaint.

But when the missionaries are admitted to the country, they become entitled to the protection of the law, and if their lives are endangered or their prosperity destroyed through the negligence or hostility of the Turkish government, when the Sultan becomes responsible to the United States. He has a legal right to suit out the missionaries, but not to persecute them. The people of the United States have therefore good reason to feel indignant over recent events in Turkey. The destruction of the American school at Marsovan was not an isolated case, but had been preceded by a series of outrages, which illustrate very clearly the purpose of the Turks to accomplish indirectly what they do not dare to attempt openly, the expulsion of the American missionaries. The heroism and devotion these have shown in the past is a proof that no amount of persecution will drive them from the post of duty, but the United States cannot and will not permit these violations of their rights to continue.

Turkey has to be taught a severe lesson by the Christian powers about once in so often, and it appears that it is this time the duty of Uncle Sam to act as schoolmaster.

THE TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

Next Monday a convention will assemble at Ogden which may have important results. The Transmississippi Congress is a body designed to look after the special interests of the Western States. The basis of representation is as follows: Each State or Territory is entitled to two delegates, to be appointed by the Governor. Each County is entitled to one delegate to be appointed by the County Commissioners. In case the

County Commissioners fail to appoint, the County Judge may name the delegate. Each town or city is entitled to one delegate to be appointed by the Mayor, and an additional delegate for each 50 people or fractional part thereof. Commercial societies in towns or cities are entitled to the same number as the city, to be appointed by the President or Board of Directors of said organizations. This includes Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Real Estate Exchanges, Produce Exchanges, and all other similar commercial organizations. A transportation companies, whether rail or steamship, are entitled to one delegate each. Governors, Mayors, County Judges and Presidents of County Commissioners are ex-officio delegates to the Congress.

On this basis of representation if all delegates attend who are entitled to go, the Congress will be an enormous and unwieldy body. It is entirely improbable, however, that there will be more than one-tenth the number of authorized delegates. This will still make a large body.

According to the circular letter sent out by the Vice-President the object of the Congress is to discuss any question affecting the West that may be the subject of legislation at Washington. The free coinage of silver, sugar bounty, irrigation, arid lands, public lands, Pacific and Gulf coast harbors, improvement of the Mississippi river, the Nicaragua canal, and kindred questions will be discussed and passed upon by the Congress. If these questions are discussed with ability, and if the results of the discussions are wisely formulated into resolutions, the Congress may possibly have some influence upon national legislation.

There is one danger the Congress ought to avoid, and that is being turned out to a free-coinage mass-meeting, pure and simple. Of course it will express its sentiments on that question, but other questions ought not to be crowded and cast into the shade. The utterances of such a body on topics like the public lands, for instance, if properly put into shape, would no doubt receive respectful attention at Washington. Arid lands and irrigation make a tremendously important topic, which should receive the most earnest attention of the Congress. In connection with this, the preservation and care of our forest regions should be carefully considered, and an earnest and united effort made to induce the Department of the Interior to do all it can to aid our States. These are practical and pressing questions, and we hope they may not be neglected or lightly passed over at the Ogden conference.

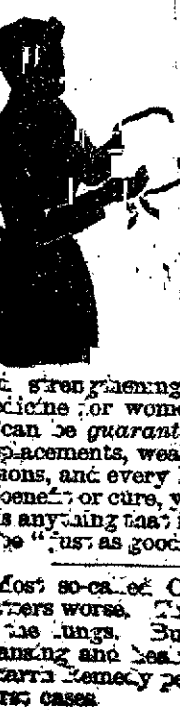
Mr. Morgan, the new United States Treasurer, is a State Senator in Connecticut, and there are twelve Democrats and twelve Republicans in that body. When he leaves, therefore, the Republicans will be in the majority. In order to hold the organization Democratic, Mr. Morgan delays his resignation. This is what in New York would be called "peanut politics." Mr. Nebeker, the present Treasurer, should insist on the immediate acceptance of his resignation. There is no good reason why he should remain in office simply to keep the Democrats in Connecticut from losing control of the State legislature.

Allegations of corruption in the New York Custom House and Appraiser's office are always made at the beginning of every new administration. The "outs" want to get in, and charges are easily trumped up against the "ins." In the present case there may be something in the charges. Some of the special agents of the Treasury Department at New York have a way seen more of a hindrance than a help to efficient administration. It is their business, they think, to find out that something wrong is going on, and too often they have embarrassed the Appraiser and Collector instead of aiding those officials. It is time the system of special agents should be reorganized on a better basis.

Colorado leads all the other States in her contribution to the Mary Washington memorial. This must be highly gratifying to the ladies who organized the Colonial Bazaar at Denver in February, for it was mainly by their efforts that the Colorado contribution was made so large.

It is a wise decision of the Mexican Congress not to impose export duties. Such duties, history proves, are always detrimental to the interests of the country which imposes them. In the United States they are unconstitutional.

VOIAN-HOOD
and its own special medicine in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. And every woman who is "run-down" or overworked, every woman who suffers from any "female complaint" or weakness, needs "just such a remedy." With it, every disturbance, irregularity, and derangement can be permanently cured. It is an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening medicine for women, so safe and sure that it can be guaranteed. In periodic pains, displacements, weak back, bearing-down sensations, every kind of ailment, if it fails to cure or cure, you have your money back. "Anybody that isn't sold in this way says it is 'just as good'!"
Most so-called Catarrh cures only make matters worse. They drive it from the seat to the lungs. But by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy permanently cures the very worst cases.



[illegible][illegible]

Cripple Creek.

Cripple Creek's Progress—New Mines, New Buildings, and General Prosperity.

Special Correspondence of THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, April 15.—The past few days have shown some little excitement in the local stock market, with indications of an increasing interest. The principal excitement has been caused, however, by two or three mining deals in which some first-class properties changed hands either by sale or by some kind of arrangement. Among these were the Gold Digger, the Arcadia townsite mine, a half interest in which was sold for \$5,000; the Goldie Kathleen, bonded and leased for four months for \$90,000; and the Favorable, a half interest in which was sold for \$500 to C. A. McIver.

The snow is rapidly disappearing from the plains and with its disappearance development work is being resumed in all parts of the camp, with excellent prospects of a large increase in the number of shipping mines before the first of July.

MINES AND TOWN.

The Bi-Metallie club people are preparing a large tie proof brick vault in the rear of their building, corner of Bennett avenue and Second street.

A handsome two-story frame building is to be erected immediately by Colorado Springs people on Second street, just south of Bennett avenue. It will have a frontage of 275 feet and will be three stories on the ground floor and for storage rooms and offices in the second story. The Cripple Creek Masons have decided to have the large rooms and they will probably be used by most of the other society societies in town.

Mount Pisgah Lodge, A. F. and A. M., will probably be instituted some time in May. It has already a large membership and will enter upon its career with the original prospects for success.

The Board of Trustees of the consolidated town of Cripple Creek will meet and organize Monday night in the town hall, on Third street. The appointive officers have been virtually selected, but their names will not be announced till Monday.

The First National bank will be founded in new quarters, corner of Bennett avenue and Fourth street, Monday morning. The building is not entirely completed, but sufficient progress has been made to enable the bank to move in and do business conveniently.

The Barry Miners' union will give a grand gala at the World hotel on Tuesday evening next.

The handsome little office building which is being erected on Bennett avenue between Third and Fourth streets by Dr. Reynolds, ex-Secretary of State and now at St. Louis, will soon be completed and the firm will take possession and upon their office some day next week.

The postoffice will be removed to its new location on Bennett avenue in the First National bank's block sometime between now and the first of May. The removal depends entirely on the completion of the building which is being pushed ahead as rapidly as possible.

The Red Bird group of mines, which has recently succeeded, is coming to the front in a way that surprises the camp generally. One of the mines shows a large body of free-milling ore, assays from which run from \$3.0 to \$80 per ton.

It is rumored that the Florence, Cripple Creek and State Line Railroad company has commenced surveying grade across at the Florence end of their line.

The famous Red Bird mine is shipping about a carload a week of high grade ore. This mine is conceded to be one of the best in the camp.

The recent strike in the Victor, already reported in THE GAZETTE, has created considerable excitement in the camp. The shaft is now 220 feet in depth and it is the intention of the owners to sink it to a total depth of 500 feet as the indications are getting better as depth is gained.

The Pharmacists is looking better than ever at the bottom of the shaft.

Considerable work is now being done in the Zenobia, Burns and Tree Coinage mines. The former are getting out some first-class mineral, but the latter is at present running through a lean streak with excellent indications however of striking a good paying lead in the near future.

The Deerhorn is not working a large force of men at present but its owners are going right ahead with development work and are finding at a considerable depth even richer ore than the wonderful surface deposit for which Gold Digger is famous. A strike is reported in one of the Deerhorn veins which surpasses anything yet uncovered in the camp.

The Plymouth Rock people have obtained the receiver's receipt for their property as Gold Digger.

The Asbestos, which was famous last year under the name of Buena Vista, has resumed work, the mine having been re-inaugurated and supplied with new machinery during the time that shipments were suspended, and it will soon be known again as one of the biggest and best shippers in the camp.

The Prince Albert union still is out for hearing on May 1st at Colorado Springs with every indication of a lively fight between the opposing camps, who include R. M. Patterson, C. S. Thomas, J. J. Vanatta, Judge Harrison and Colonel Ketchum. The mine is still showing fine ore and has one armed force of

on the ship ready for shipment, as soon as the interest is decided.

The Chicago, with Clarence O. Finch as editor and one proprietor, made its appearance this morning as a Republican daily. It is a very bright and newsworthy sheet, and gives promise of great success.

The Rosebud mill will be completed and ready to treat ore by May 1, and a lump of Anaconda may then be located, for, as it will begin shipping ore to this mill for treatment.

BURTON.

Weekly Review.

The stock market opened this week with a boom in Pharmacia, and a strong demand for Work, while the others stocks were neglected. It closed with a general demand for all the stocks and a much stronger feeling. It has been a week of advances and it is probable that over \$1,000,000 shares of stock changed hands.

With the announcement three weeks ago that the Pharmacia company would sell their April dividend, many of the stockholders and brokers hastened to sell their holdings or to sell the stock short. The other stockholders becoming aware, however, of these short sales, refused to part with their holdings and for a week a sharp hunt was in progress among the brokers for Pharmacia. The failure to obtain any caused excitement, at last, and resulted in a general scramble to cover shorts. The price ran up to 2½c at which it closed, some large sales having been made.

Work has been in demand throughout the week, rising from 5½c to 6c, at which it closed. It is hoped that the drift from the bottom of the Eldeen Treasure Hunt will cut the Pharmacia vein within a few days, and that this will demonstrate that the stock is very valuable.

Next came the Hurry in De Yonck. For several months the stock has been very weak, and sales were made at 2c and 2½c, but at a meeting of the stockholders on Wednesday the condition of the mine appeared so favorable that \$5,000 was immediately raised to continue work, and many of the stockholders went out and gave large orders for the purchase of the stock at any price under 10c. De Yonck closed a little weaker at 7c bid and 7½c asked.

On Thursday an unusual demand occurred for Sassa, but, to the surprise of many, little or no stock could be found for sale. The heavy financial backing of the Sassa company makes it a stock of great possibilities, for when the management says "up" the stock responds with remarkable certainty. It rose in a few hours from 22 to 26c, and at the present writing is still going up. It is reported that shipments from the mine will commence next week, and those who are aware that thousands of tons of good ore are already blocked out in the Buena Vista appreciate the fact that the company has large resources at its command.

Chumey was a little weak in price, but the buying was quite strong. As I have remarked before in these columns, it is only a question of the absorbing of a few blocks of stock before the price must rise very materially. The mine is undoubtedly as good as the Pharmacia, but the stock is selling for one-third as much. It closed at 3½c bid, and 7c asked.

Anaconda took an up grade on Friday, and closed that night in large demand at 37c. It is going still higher. Work was very fine until the close of the week, when some outside buying set in, and it too, followed the general list up a bit. A sale was made of 500 shares at 54½c, buyer 50 days, and 7½c cash was three yd. off.

Anchorage De and was also a favorite at 5½c and 6c, and Animo sold in large blocks at 1¼ and 1½c.

It is rumored that the Cooke's Peak mine has encountered somewhat better ore and that the company will resume the payment of dividends before long. The stock is in demand at 8c.

Cleopatra sold at 13½c, Free Coinage at 5c, while Gold King declined to 20c. Gold and Goose was in demand at 20c with little offered, and Magna Carta of Crystal Creek found some sale at 2½c and 3c. Summit and Cyanide Belt were quiet.

Yonke Gibson sold at 57½c, and Argentinian at 7½c, while Little Annie was in demand at 8½c.

Maken as a whole the market closed very strong, and the volume of business for next week promises to be unusually large.

SHAWWOOD ALDRICH.

Major C. T. Borer of Palatka, Fla., a prominent veteran of the G. A. R., is removed with his family to this city to the benefit of his health. Although disabled by painful wounds, the Major, upon recent years, was active in business as a druggist, and manufacturing pharmacist of considerable repute; his production attained a wide celebrity and are still in continuous demand. One of his elastic specialties, that is highly endorsed by both the medical and general laity, and now meeting with especial favor in the west, is a general elixir, "Cortaria," which is also celebrated as a cathartic. The Major has had a cordial reception from the officers and many of the veterans of the G. A. R. post.

Emery C. Moore furnishes the following record of the weather for the week ending April 2: Highest temperature, 37° on the 6th; lowest temperature, 21° on the 5th; mean temperature, 28.5°; direction of wind, west two days, south two days, west 2½ days, south west 2½ days, calm 2½ days.

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Powder

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Contains neither Ammonia, nor
Does finer and more econo
it's marvelous purity and gr
It is cheaper at 50c a pound
The Best is a w

FRANK CARPENTER'S PORTRAITS
A. C.

The Famous Correspondent Will Tell
Famous Men.

On Saturday evening, April 29, Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, the well-known newspaper correspondent, will give a celebrated "Portrait Ball" at the First Presbyterian Church, under the auspices of the Winter Nigat College. This is an extraordinary entertainment, and should be greeted by an extraordinary audience. Mr. Carpenter has traveled in nearly every country on the globe, and has met the famous men of all of them. He has been well acquainted with most of the prominent men of our own country for twenty years past, and his anecdotes of them are highly entertaining.

The pictures Mr. Carpenter exhibits are not only portraits of these famous men, but views of beautiful scenes in various parts of the world. His stereopticon is one of the very best, and the pictures in connection with the talk form a unique and exceptionally attractive entertainment. Seats will be on sale next week.

The College Home Company Benefit association met last night and perfected the organization. The object of the association is to furnish a benefit for sick or disabled members of the company who are also members of the association. The concert by the Hungarian orchestra on May 6 is given for the benefit of the association, to create a fund. It will be the last concert by the orchestra in the city and will no doubt be largely attended. This is a new departure among the brethren and the object a commendable one, and no doubt it will have every encouragement.

In a competitive examination held at the three medical colleges of Denver during the past week, Chas. A. Egan, formerly of this city, took first honor and was awarded the position of resident physician to the Arapahoe county hospital.

Next Friday evening will be held the closing session of the Winter Nigat College at the Presbyterian Church. There will be an especially interesting programme, and all those who have at any time been interested in the work of the college are especially invited to attend.

The fourth annual fair given for the benefit of the Children's Encowment fund, of the Belevue sanitarium will be held next Friday, April 24, at the residence of Mrs. Lunt, 431 North Cascade avenue. The children have been very successful this year in securing a large number of appeals from friends in the East and hope to realize a goodly sum for the fund.

A. W. Partridge who was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year for burglary, has been pardoned by Governor Waite. Judge Campbell, who passed sentence upon Partridge recommended the pardon.

The regular annual session of the Kansas Valley association of Congregational churches will meet in the Congregational Church in Kaniton, the first week in May. A good programme is being arranged.

The Green Mountain Park company are now issuing from the Gazette an edition of 25,000 of The Green Mountain Park Memo which is carefully illustrated and describes in detail the attractions of the resort.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for organizing the new Episcopal Church in this city. The altar to be adopted will probably be "Gothic Mission," and it is hoped that arrangements can be made for holding services on Sunday.

Mr. James F. Maybury has purchased the real estate and insurance business of Moses E. Eide, City Treasurer.

The 12th of May has been selected the date of Dr. Montague's lecture on the "Glimpses of Mexico," in the school auditorium.

David M. Long, a graduate of Belevue Hospital Medical College, Y. C., has secured his certificate and is going to practice medicine in this county.

Mr. Abbott Ladd, for some time circulator of The Gazette, has resigned to accept a position with Prudden, Smith & Coffin, 111 E. 7th Street, as editor of the paper, succeeded by Mr.

Steam Baking Powder

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Pure Tartar Powder.

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chemical work than any other, owing to greater strength.

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Always the Cheapest.

Doctors Sinton and Chamberlain, dentists, are about to dissolve partnership. Dr. Sinton has taken rooms in the new E. Paso block and Dr. Chamberlain will remain in the present apartments in the Bank block.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Dr. Kirkwood and Colonel De La Vergne Will Go from This Presbytery.

At the session of Presbytery just closed at Pueblo, at which the Rev. La L. Taylor of this place was elected Moderator, two other residents of Colorado Springs were chosen to very important positions. The General Assembly, which is the highest judicatory of the Presbyterian Church, meets in Washington, D. C., next month, and each Presbytery sends two delegates. This Assembly will have before it some very important questions. The Briggs case will be brought up, and the overtures on revision of the Confession of Faith, which were sent down to the Presbyteries by last year's General Assembly, will be reported on. In relation to these, our own Presbytery declined to take action, but passed a resolution asking the Assembly to take steps for the formation of a new and shorter creed.

The delegates chosen to go to Washington are the Rev. Dr. Kirkwood and Colonel De La Vergne. Both are classed as conservatives, or "true blues," but both are in favor of letting the Westminster Confession alone and making an entirely new and shorter symbol of belief.

The ladies of the First Congregational Church will hold their apron sale on the afternoon of Thursday, April 27, at the church. A large assortment of aprons both for ladies and children, has been prepared. Tea, coffee and chocolate will be served and home-made candy, pickles, jellies, etc., will be for sale.

—ELEGANT YET.

A Remarkable Strike Reported in Cripple Creek Ore.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO., April 12.—A big strike is reported in the fourth level of the Victor, and as the news comes to town from an excellent authority it has created great excitement in camp. The strike was made yesterday and by this time Messrs. D. E. Moffat and Eben Smith are doubtless aware of this, the latest development in their wonderful mine.

A number of Cripple Creek assays were made yesterday and to-day of ore from the new strike and the result was the same in each case, 320 ounces or a value of \$6400 a ton. The vein from which this ore was taken is said to be nearly ten inches in width.

Columbus in Geography.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Dr. G. Brown Goode, who has charge of the National Museum branch of the government at the World's Fair, has prepared the map which shows the extent to which Columbus has been recognized in the nomenclature of cities, towns and counties of the United States. In this direction Columbus has been accorded more honor than George Washington. The map, which is a large one, will be hung in the Convention Hall at the Exposition and will show all the towns, cities and counties in the United States, Canada and Mexico, in which the name of Columbus has been used. It shows how prominent the remembrance of Columbus has been in bestowing local names, and how curiously the fallacy of giving honor to distinguished men seizes upon localities. There are 108 Columbian names on this map, of which all except four are in the United States. These four are in Canada, the most important being British Columbia, the other three being in the Province of Ontario. Mexico has none at all. The great portion of these names takes the name of plain Columbus, or Columbia, the name being a compliment to the discoverer and at the same time the poetic name of the United States. This was intended in the name of the district which contained the seat of government. There are a number of variations however, Virginia has Columbia Furnace and West Virginia has Columbia Spout Springs, Pennsylvania has Columbia Grove, Pennsylvania has Columbian Cross Roads, and Columbia, Ark., and Iowa has Columbia Junction. Sixty-nine of the places named Samson, which, undoubtedly causes more confusion than the forty places of the name Washington. The older States and territories set off States are found to have more than 60 Columbian names.

There is but one Columbia river, and this is in the extreme northwest of the country.

The Ypsilanti Storm.

Detroit, Mich., April 13.—A "fourth" special from Ypsilanti says: As the wreckage caused by the storm has not yet been cleared up, estimates of losses are somewhat faint. The total loss will foot up to \$150,000 at least.

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